March 28, 1751. THE Numb. 13.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PRINTER.

Mr. *HUNTER*,

YOUR commendable Readineſs to tranſmit to the Public whatever may be of public Service, together with the Requeſt of my Correſpondent, prompts me to ſend you the following Letter; which you may publiſh, if you pleaſe, without offending him, or

Your conſtant Reader,

B. M.

Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas. Hor. Od. 4. Lib. 1.

Acrior admonitu eſt; irritaturq; retenta
Et creſcit rabies: Remoraminaq; ipſa nocebant. Ov. Met. Lib. 4.

SIR,

I AM ſurpriz'd that a Gentleman ſuſtaining the Character of a *B——ſs* and a *M——te*, ſhou'd require my Aſſiſtance to convince you of the *Reaſonableneſs and Equity of ſome Laws* of conſiderable Antiquity, in this Colony, which were deſign'd to reſtrain ſome Practices, that, according to the Dialect of our ſuperſtitious Anceſtors, and the Prejudices of *their* Education, were call'd *Extravagancies*, or Impieties; but now, in this refin'd Age, are become Parts of *Politeneſs* and *Good-Breeding*.——You urge, "*That tender Conſciences are unhappily* "*oppreſs'd and hamper'd with the Acts that have been paſt againſt Blaſphemy*, "*Swearing, Drunkenneſs, and Gaming*; without which Ornaments our "Gentlemen wou'd be as much out of the Faſhion, as if they ſhou'd "conform in their Dreſs to the ſtarch'd Simplicity of our Fore-fathers:—— "And *that our preſent Legiſlators have not diſcover'd ſuch a generous Zeal* "*for patronizing Liberty, as to free us from theſe popiſh Impoſitions*; *which* "*affords ſome bigotted Preciſians a Handle to plead, that theſe Acts are ſtill* "*in Force.*"——You complain, "*that the Reformation from Popery is but* "*imperfect, while Proteſtants are laid under ſuch antichriſtian Reſtraints*;" and ſeem to propheſy, "*that this will, in the End, bring in the Pretender.*"

My Reſpects to you, (Sir) prompt me to communicate my Sentiments, upon your Invitation, with the utmoſt Freedom, in order to extricate you out of this Difficulty, and to vindicate the Honour of our Laws.——But I muſt introduce myſelf with this Requeſt, that you would not count my Arguments invalid, meerly becauſe they may not be expreſs'd in the Manner which is common to many of our modern Gentlemen. It was my Unhappineſs not to have ſo much Money, when at College, as to purchaſe an *A. B.* or an *A. M.* to be annex'd to my Name, without Learning; and ſo perverſe and pedantic has been my Temper ever ſince, that I have ſpent ten times more Time in poring over a Book, than in ſhuffling a Pack of *Cards*; and had more Pleaſure in Logic or Grammar, than in *Dice* or *Cock-fighting*, notwithſtanding the many laudable Examples ſet before me, in Favour of the latter, by ſo many Gentlemen.——I therefore hope your Pardon, if I ſhou'd ſhew more of the *Scholar* than of the *Gentleman* in my Writing; if I ſhou'd happen ſo far to conform to the Vulgar, as to ſpeak *common Senſe*; if I ſhou'd ſpell right; or be ſo pedantic, as to write *grammatical Engliſh*.——This Requeſt I thought neceſſary to premiſe, leſt you ſhou'd diſregard what I offer, for trifling Faults.

You muſt grant, that it is not beneath the Wiſdom of a Legiſlature, to paſs ſuch Laws as tend to encreaſe and heighten the Sweetneſs and Reliſh of the Pleaſures of a Nation; for you know, Sir, the Happineſs of Mankind is the End of Government:——And you muſt alſo grant, That many Gentlemen of Diſtinction wou'd live a moſt uncomfortable Life, and pitifully groan under the Burden of ſuperfluous Time, were it not for the Pleaſures prohibited by the Acts you mention. You are ſenſible, Sir, by Experience, how cumberſome the Tongue wou'd be, were it always confin'd to *plain Senſe*, without ſporting itſelf with thoſe Things which are accounted ſacred by Perſons of *mean Education*. How are the Hands, which otherwiſe wou'd ſtiffen for want of Motion, invigorated at Cards or Dice? And the Palate refreſh'd with what you call a *hearty Drink*, and others *exceſſive Drinking?*——Now, Sir, I appeal to yourſelf, and all the Gentlemen that adopt your Objection, Whether you don't find the Sweetneſs of theſe Things ſenſibly heighten'd, by the Conſideration, *that they are forbidden?*——I confeſs I am ſuch a Ruſtic, that I can't perceive any more intrinſic Pleaſure in mentioning the Name of God prophanely, by Way of an Oath, than there is in mentioning it ſolemnly, by Way of Adoration; nor have the Words *Devil*, *Damnation*, and others that paſs for polite Tropes, any more Beauty in my View, than *Miſhmaſh*, *Hocus pocus*, or *Abracadabra*. When Vomiting is occaſion'd by exceſſive Drinking, I ſee nothing more polite, or more reliſhing in it, than if it were occaſion'd by a *Doſe of Phyſic*.——Theſe Practices, therefore, wou'd be diſagreeable and inſipid, were they not recommended and reliſh'd by a Prohibition. If *Prayer* was forbidden, and *Blaſphemy* and *Swearing* commanded, our Country wou'd ſwarm with *praying Fellows*, as it is now politely repleniſh'd with *ſwearing* and *blaſpheming G——n*; and *Gaming* wou'd be as ungentleman-like as *planting Tobacco*, if it were enjoin'd by Authority, as the latter virtually is.——Does not the Scripture alſo confirm this, when it ſays, *Stolen Waters are ſweet*: And, *Sin took Occaſion by the Commandment*; *for without the Law, Sin was dead.*

This Argument muſt extort from you this Conceſſion, that theſe Acts are of public Benefit, and ought to be continued in Force, becauſe they add a peculiar Reliſh to one principal Branch of the Pleaſures of our Country. And indeed, Sir, conſidering how many valuable Practices are daily declining among us, it were to be wiſh'd, that ſome public ſpirited Gentlemen wou'd prepare a Bill for laying them under the ſtrongeſt Prohibitions.

Let me *next* tell you, That your main Objection againſt theſe Acts, is entirely groundleſs; for, Sir, produce me one Inſtance, if you can, that has ſuffer'd in Body, Eſtate, or Character, for exempting his Conſcience from theſe Impoſitions? Has not the Swearer all that Liberty for his Tongue, which a generous *Proteſtant* can deſire? Has not the Drunkard full Toleration to ſtand or fall, reel or go forward, or put himſelf into any Poſture or Motion he pleaſes?——Suppoſe a Foreigner, unacquainted with our Laws, ſhou'd come into one of our public Aſſemblies, what imaginable Temptation could he have to think, that Swearing, Drunkenneſs, *&c.* are authoritatively forbidden by our Legiſlature? Might he not ſee a *free* People ſwearing and reeling, curſing and gaming, in Preſence of the *M——te*, to whom the Execution of the Law is intruſted? And the good-natur'd *J——ce* aſſuring them of Exemption, by doing the ſame Things himſelf?——You alſo know, Sir, that your living above the Reſtraints of theſe Acts, has never occaſion'd you the Loſs of one *Vote* at an *Election*, nor prevented your aſcending *the Bench* in Court, under the Character of *Worſhipful*.——I can't, therefore, avoid taxing you with Ingratitude, for complaining of Reſtraints and Impoſitions, when you enjoy ſo unbounded a Liberty; and when *Proteſtant Diſſenters* of all Denominations, (I mean ſuch as *proteſt againſt Morality*, and *diſſent from Sobriety*) are fully tolerated.

In the *third* Place, You muſt own, Sir, That that is ſerviceable, which, without Detriment to Body or Eſtate, affords us Opportunities of diſcovering our generous and mild Diſpoſition towards Offenders, and of laying Mankind under Obligations to us.——Now, Sir, if theſe Acts were repeal'd, it wou'd deprive you, as a *M——te*, of ſuch Opportunities; and the univerſal Approbation of your Clemency and Indulgence, which you ſo much glory in, would ceaſe: For, if Swearing, Drunkenneſs, and Gaming were not prohibited, none wou'd account it an Act of Indulgence in you, not to puniſh them; nor wou'd any one thank you for Liberty to indulge himſelf in theſe Gratifications; and conſequently, it wou'd be out of your Power to ingratiate yourſelf with your Neighbours, and lay them under ſuch Obligations to you.

Again, You know, Sir, that great Spirits are always fond of Opportunities to ſhew their Valour and Magnanimity: And as ſtrong Men will voluntarily put themſelves under heavy Burdens, to diſplay their Ability to caſt them off; or as *Samſon* is ſaid to have ſuffer'd his Wife to bind him, for Experiment of his Strength: So our great ſpirited Gentlemen are fond of ſhewing their Courage, in encountering the Authority of the Legiſlature, and breaking thro' the Cob-Webb of Law, to demonſtrate that ſuch noble Minds will ſtoop to no Reſtraints: which valuable End cou'd not be obtain'd, were theſe Laws repeal'd.——Beſides, this is a Kind of *military Diſcipline*, to prepare them to oppoſe a foreign Invader; for when they have been inur'd to oppoſe the Reſtraints of *domeſtic* Authority, ſure they will not ſubmit to the Impoſitions of a *foreign* Power; and conſequently, your Apprehenſions, "*that theſe Acts do endanger the Proteſtant Religion, and* "*may tend to bring in the Pretender*," are really groundleſs.

I might add, That theſe Laws may be improven as *Hiſtories*, to inform us of the Sentiments and Practices of our bigotted Anceſtors; with whom it ſeems to have been the Cuſtom to enumerate *good Senſe*, *Morality*, and *Reverence to the Deity*, among the Ornaments or Conſtituents of a Gentleman.

I preſume Sir, that by this Time you are convinc'd of the Invalidity of your Objections; and therefore, leſt I ſhou'd deprive you of being edified at a C---k F---t, or H---ſe R---ce, I conclude; aſſuring you that I am, Sir,

Your ſincere, tho' unpolite, Friend.

March 10, 1750-1. *B. M.*

P. S. Pray, Sir, don't reject my Reaſonings, meerly becauſe they are not ratified with the modern SEAL of *Oaths* and *Curſes*.

An Account of a Journey to Paris, in a Letter from a Country Squire to his Papa.

Ever honoured Sir, mon pere,

AFTER my humble duty remember'd to you, hopeing you are in good health, as I am at this preſent writing; this is for to let you know, that we left Dover laſt tueſday was three weeks, to ſaile upon the maine ocean ſea; and having a bloody ſtrong gale of wind, we gott to Callis in foure houres: but I did not half like it, for I was moſt conſumed ſea-ſick; and our Dick was ſo abominatious bad, that I thought he would have been *vivat rex*, and dy'd upon the ſpott: he muted, and caſt to that degree, as if he would have brought up his very pluck and harſlet. We had no ſooner landed, but we were hurryed to the governor, and then to the cuſtom-houſe, where we had a mortall deal of trouble

trouble with my portmantle; and Dick had like to have loſt the bag where was all my cleane linnen, and old ſhoes. And as neither Dick nor I underſtood then one word of French, we had like to have been bamboozled; but by the help of a well ſpoken Engliſh gentleman, a very handſom bodyed perſon in the face, (whom I found was a drawer at the ſilver lyon tavern there,) we gott out of that ſcrape, and he very civilly carryed us to the houſe where he had the honour to ſerve. There we lived in clover, and there I found two Engliſh travellers going to Paris: the one a huffing young ſpendthrift, with a blue-purple-ſcarlet coat on, all bedizened with lace; a ſilly puppy, that could neither play at putt, nor all-fowers, but wanted me, forſooth, to play at quadrill; which I knew no more off than the pope of Rome: ſo I ſmelt the lay, and ſhun'd him. The other was an Oxford ſcholler, juſt come from Cambridge, a meer ninny: his firſt queſtion was, if I was acquainted with the Claſſicks? and I in return, aſked him, if he was acquainted in Eſſex; and let him know you was of the Quorum, and that I was your ſon, and heir: but as for the family of the Claſſicks, I was ſure there was no ſuch in our country, or none of any note: upon this he grinn'd, and turn'd away upon his heele, and ſo I found the fellow was a foole. And I was glad I got ſheere of him; and reſolved to keep no Engliſh gentlemen company: becauſe, firſt and foremoſt, they ſpend their money at no rate, and I do not deſire ſuch converſation, becauſe I know it arguſies nothing, and their pretenſes of friendſhip are nothing but blandation: and I reſolving to live within compaſs, (do you, Sir,) deſign'd to go to Paris in the waggon; and Dick was of the ſame opinion. But when I call'd for a reckoning, —— (blood and thunder!) I may ſay, that there was the devil to pay——but, as the ſaying is, *neceſſitas non habet leggs*; ſo I paid it, with as good a will, as if I had ſwallow'd a hedge-hog.

We ſet out early one morning, in cempany only with three Frenchmen (very clever gentlemen indeed:) one of them ſpoke pretty good, bad Engliſh, and had been footman to a half pay officer; the ſecond was a rope-dancer; and the third taught dogs to ſet, and the like; but ſurely, they were the moſt complaiſant gentlemen, that ever were born or chriſtened. Whatever I ſaid, they ſaid ſo too: if I ſneez'd, they bow'd; if I laugh'd, they did the ſame; if I yawn'd, they ſtretch'd their jaws; and ſo forth. We were ten days in getting to Paris; ſome times I rode, and ſome times I walk'd, and paſs'd thro' many townes and cities: but I knew better than to puzzle my braines to remember their names, which would arguſie nothing at all, if ſo be I came for improvement, and the like of that. My fellow travellers were ſo mortal civil to me, that I could do no leſs than bear their expences, tho' I was forced to uſe ſome violence (as it were) to ingage them to accept of it: however, I loſt nothing by it; for in return, they taught me French as faſt as hops, ſo that by the time we got to Paris, I conld ſay *ave Monſeer*, and *non Monſeer* as well as the beſt of them, and ſo cou'd our Dick too. But they all ſaid they never knew any body that ever learn'd ſo much in ſo ſhort a time; and I am of the ſame mind too, tho' I ſay it that ſhou'd not ſay it, and that's a proud Word; but mum for that——*tace* is Latine for a candle.

At Paris, by advice of my friend the foot-man I took lodgings at a friends of his, at a *ſix ſouſe* ordinary, up two pair of ſtairs, in a back-lane, becauſe of cheap living. For, thinke I to my ſelfe, as I came here only to ſee faſhions, I may as well do that, out of a window up two paire of ſtaires, as out of a parlour: and to ſave charges Dick lies with me, but is diſmally afraid of Spirits, and of things walking, becauſe he can't ſpeak a bitt of Latine.—— And for my owne part, I reſolve (as the ſaying is) to keep only the beſt of company: ſo I found a ſufficient number of very polite gentlemen, that lodged in the ſame houſe, that is to ſay, two journey-men taylors, (natives of Ireland,) two Itallian fidlers, and the chief toad-eater to a very noted mountebank: but, ſure, and ſure! had you but ſeen how they all honour'd, bow'd to, and complimented me, you would have taken your corporall oath, that they were men of quallity, and knew that I was ſomebody. I ſeldom go abroad, becauſe I can ſee the World faſt enough out of my chamber window; but when I do go out, one, or more, and ſometimes all theſe civil gentlemen wait on me: and poor Dick is ſo afraid of being loſt, that he either takes holde of my ſworde, or the lappet of my coate, whenever I go into the citty. And as I never weare my beſt cloathes for fear of daubing them, ſo he never wears his new livery, leſt people ſhould take me for ſome lord, and murder me for my money, or cutt his throat for the ſake of his cloathes. I don't go to a play, becauſe they ſay ſad naughty women are there: and I have been at court but once, and I will inſure you, that I will never go twice; for I think in my heart, that it is as fine a ſight, to ſe our quarter ſeſſions. But it ſeems my merit could not be hid there: for I am told, by one, that heard it from the king's corn-cutter, that he was inform'd by one of the pages in waiting, that he thinks he heard the cardinal ſay, as how as he almoſt thought, that I was ſome body of diſtinction if the truth was known, and the like of that.

I muſt not forget to tell you, that they are all here either Papiſhes or Roman catholicks, and I like them at no price: ſo that when I have ſeen faſhions one week more I deſigne to return from beyond ſea, in order, Sir, to make you a grand-father, if I live and do well, as the ſaying is. The whole citty have their eyes upon me, eſpecially the ladies, who, I am told, are all in love with me: and every one ſaies, I am vaſtly improved by travelling; and that I am ſo witty, and ſo wiſe, that they never ſaw the peer of me in all their borne dayes: and as I have now ſeen the world I hope the gentlemen of the county will be ſo wiſe, as to put me up, for one, at the next election.

Pray give my Love and Service to Mrs Peggy, and bid her prepare to be happy,---ſhe knows well enough what I meane. Dick remembers his love to all the fox-hounds, particularly to Dutches, and deſires of all love, that if ſhe lyes in, he may be put downe for a puppy. So no more at preſent, but my love to Tom Jackſon, and goodman Hickumbottom, and to the Parſon, and his aunt, which is all from

Dear Papa,
Your ever loving ſon till death,
W. Boobykin.

P. S. Here is a vaſt cunning man lives at the very next door: he proffers for a luidore, (as they call it,) to learne me to make ſpells and charms, and love powders, and will teach me to raiſe the devil, into the bargaine: which I think may be of great Uſe to me at elections, and in foxhunting, and ſo forth. And as I have a compacity for any witty thing, I have a huge mind to learne: and he ſaies, if I will turn papiſh, he will give me the true receipt to make the philoſophers ſtone, that will turn every thing I touch, into gold, and ſilver, and money, and the like: but I ſhall beg his diverſion for that, for I han't a mind to be damn'd, at preſent; and hope I never ſhall, if I live and do well, and ſo forth, as the ſaying is.

W. B.

LISBON, Dec. 12.

THE King intending to make a general Review of his Forces in the Spring, has cauſed Orders to be ſent to all the Officers to join their reſpective Regiments by the 20th of April next at fartheſt, and to have all their Regiments complete by that Time. Orders have been ſent to the Governors and Commanders of all the Fortified Towns of this Kingdom, to give in an exact Account of the State and Condition of the Fortifications of each Place, by the 15th of March next, in order to their being immediately repaired. The King has ordered, that for the future no Perſons, condemn'd by the Inquiſition, ſhall be executed before their Sentences have been examined and approved by his Majeſty's Council, and ſigned by himſelf.

Florence, Dec. 22. The Archbiſhop of this City has cauſed an Ordonnance to be publiſhed, by Order of the Emperor, and with the Pope's Permiſſion, enjoining all the Clergy and Religious Communities in the Dutchy of Tuſcany, immediately to give in exact Accounts of the Produce of their Revenues, Benefices, &c. in order to their being taxed in Proportion to their Incomes, for the Service of the State.

Ratiſbon, Dec. 25. The Declaration which the King of Pruſſia has cauſed to be made to the General Marquis de Puebla, Envoy Extraordinary from their Imperial Majeſties at the Court of Berlin, is handed about here. It relates to the projected Election of a King of the Romans, and occaſions much Speculation. His Pruſſian Majeſty does not in any Part thereof ſhew that he will poſſitively oppoſe that Project, tho' he ſays he does not ſee the Neceſſity of chuſing one at preſent.

Ratiſbon, Dec. 28. We ſee here a Copy of the Anſwer which the Court of Berlin has given to the Memorial which the Count de la Puebla, Envoy Extraordinary from their Imperial Majeſties, preſented to his Pruſſian Majeſty about the Election of a King of the Romans; which Anſwer is as follows:

'The King is ever inclined to ſeize all Opportunities of obliging their Imperial Majeſties, the Emperor and the Empreſs Queen: He would even do it in regard to the Election of a King of the Romans in favour of the Arch-duke Joſeph; nay, his Majeſty moreover acknowledges, that, as Matters now ſtand in the Empire, that Prince would be a Candidate deſerving the moſt Notice.

'But the King leaves their Imperial Majeſties to conſider, whether it would not be haſtening that Election too much, to bring it on whilſt the Emperor is in the Flower of his Age, while he enjoys perfect Health, and all Europe and the Empire in particular, are in a State of profound Tranquillity.

'Beſides, nothing can be alledged for the Neceſſity of ſuch an Election; no, not even the Motives alledged in the Capitulation of the reigning Emperor; the Examination of which Motives, wherein the whole Empire has an Intereſt according to the 8th Article of the Treaty of Weſtphalia, ought neceſſarily to precede that Election, in order to prove the Legality thereof. If it unfortunately happen'd that his Imperial Majeſty ſhould die, which God forbid, what a Situation would the Empire be in, being then govern'd by an Emperor, a Minor, and under Guardianſhip.

'The King would therefore rather adviſe their Majeſties to wait 'til that young Prince is of Age, before they bring that Election on the Carpet, as ſuch a Delay would likewiſe render the Election more conformable to the Conſtitution of the Empire, and to the Majeſty of the Germanick Body.'

Dreſden, Dec. 29. On Wedneſday the Princeſs, Spouſe to the Prince Royal, was happily deliver'd of a Prince; and they are both as well as can be expected. The young Prince was privately baptiſed the ſame Night in her Royal Highneſs's own Apartment, and was named Frederick-Auguſte-Joſeph-Marie-Antoine-Jean-Nepomucene-Louis Xavier, their Majeſties ſtanding in Perſon Godfather and Godmother. After the Ceremony was over, a triple Diſcharge was made of all the Cannon upon the Ramparts.

Francfort, Dec. 30. The Collection that has been making here for building a Church for the Uſe of thoſe of the Proteſtant Religion at Gottingen is at laſt ended, and amounts to the Sum of 1250 Florins. And they have now begun another for building a Church at Stockholm for thoſe of the ſame Profeſſion.

From the Paris A-la-main, Jan. 1.

It having been made appear, that the inferior Clergy, upon Account of their ſmall Revenues, cannot live ſuitable to their Character, and relieve the poor Pariſhoners as they are obliged to do, a new Regulation is going to be made, whereby their preſent Allowance of 300 Livres, will be augmented to 500 Livres. The King has cauſed a Declaration to be publiſh'd, whereby the Tax of the 100th Penny, and the four Sols per Livre of that eſtabliſh'd in March 1748, ſhall ceaſe, and be extinct from and after this Day.

From the Paris A-la-main, Jan. 4.

Among the ſeveral new Orders and Regulations that will be ſoon publiſh'd, there is one whereby Phyſicians will be charged after the third Viſit they make to any ſick Perſon, to ſend Notice to the Pariſh Prieſt of the Condition ſuch Patient is in. They may do ſo at the firſt or ſecond Time of viſiting, if they ſee Occaſion, but muſt by no Means omit it after the third Viſit. This may be called killing two Birds with one Stone, as it too frequently happens that the Parſon is not ſent for 'til the Phyſician has nothing farther to do, and as it will alſo be a Means to diſcover Hereticks.

LONDON,

January 3. By the laſt Letters from Stockholm we are inform'd, That a great Quantity of Timber was to be forthwith ſhipp'd off in the Ports of Sweden for the Uſe of the French Royal Navy, purſuant to a Contract lately made.

We hear from Francfort that the French Court has bought up above 1200 Horſes in the Empire, for remounting her Cavalry, and alſo a great Quantity of Swords of the Fabrick of Sohlingen, for the Uſe of the German Regiments in her Service.

Epiſh

Epiſtle to Dr. ———, *in* Williamſburg, *ſent with* De Gols's *Diſſertation on Worms, when the Author was ſick.*

SINCE Worms your Study wholly now engage,
And freſh Amuſements yield in ev'ry Page,
Since there your Faculties are all engroſt,
And in the myſtic Speculation loſt,
Say, if *De Gols* the Secret truly tells,
That Worms Diſeaſes bring, and nothing elſe,
That what we call Colds, Vapours, Wind and Spleen,
Are only Vermicles receiv'd within:
Does thence the Weakneſs of my Limbs proceed?
Do Worms there gender, or do Maggots breed?
On that Hypotheſis I oft revolve
Eager the ſpeculative Whim to ſolve,
But no authoritative Proofs I find,
To free the Scruples of a Sceptic Mind.
No *Sydenham*, *Harvey*, *Gibſon*, make it out,
Nor greater *Mead* or *Ratcliffe* clear the Doubt.
Uſeleſs to me is all the Skill of *Friend*,
Or *Garth* whom *Phœbus* and the Nine commend.
Nor Dutch *Boerhaave* the Secret does explain,
Nor the long-winded Commentators of his Train;
So to the Taſk inferior ſtill I lie,
Like *C——is* under his Anatomy.
Galen, to thee belongs to make it ſhewn,
(For ſure the *Uſe of Parts* to thee is known)
If their firſt Riſe theſe Animalcules draw
From viſcid Humours, temper'd ill, and raw;
If callous Matter animates their Birth,
Or the lymphatic Veſſels ſend them forth?
If the productive Marrow's genial Juice,
Or porous Bones ſuch Inſects will produce?
If from the laſt the Cauſe thou can'ſt explore,
Sufferers muſt be maggotty all o'er;
If they proceed from juicy Fleſh and plump,
You know who has 'em ——in a pretty Rump.
If their Effects the Part productive draws,
(For you by *Symptoms* always judge the *Cauſe*)
Trapeſia ſure, that Kitchen-Queen of Sluts,
Muſt have a countleſs Number in her Guts.
And old *Lycifca*, famous for each Art
That has ennobled ancient *Belin*'s Mart,
Has rais'd (nor did diſdain to practiſe young,)
'Ev'n Can'ker-Worms and Aſpics from her Tongue.
What if theſe Animalcules ſafe are kept,
'Til thro' the *pia Mater* they have crept?
Muſt then the Labour of the teeming Brain
On other Parts bring Sympathy of Pain?
Should it be ſo (would ſo kind Heav'n it pleas'd)
When this Epiſtle's done I ſhould be eas'd.
But oh! I fear, nor vainly apprehend,
The numerous Products that on One attend.
What idle Days muſt paſs, what reſtleſs Nights,
When once the *ſympathetic Maggot* bites!
Should you be bit, (as bit you'll be, I know)
They'll by Communication endleſs grow.
If *André* reckons right the copious Young,
We ſhall be near two hundred thouſand ſtrong.
What Swarms of Whims and Maggots to endure!
More than the Quack of *Abchurch-Lane* can cure!
'Til they become (as now they almoſt
Kindly by Cuſtom and familiar,
And we from them raiſe this conſoling Uſe,
That Maggots only Maggots will produce.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

BEING (not long ſince) in Company with two or three particular Friends, among other Subjects we fell upon that of the Immateriality of the Soul, and its Incapacity of being either compleatly happy or miſerable while ſeparated from the Body: Some argued, from the Opinion of the Ancients, that they either lay in a State of Indolence without Perception of Pain or Pleaſure, or roved in the Extra Mundane Space without Employment; while the moſt Part agreed, they were immediately capable of Miſery or Happineſs, tho' not to Perfection 'til re-united to the Body. As I am always delighted with any Argument that tends to Edification, and Advancement of Morality, it gave me infinite Satisfaction to be entertain'd in ſo innocent a Manner; and the Impreſſion was ſo ſtrong on my Mind, that upon going to Bed I fell into the following Dream:

I ſeem'd to be placed in an exceeding large Plain, the Expanſe of which my Eyes were incapable to diſcover; the firſt Object that commanded my Attention was a moſt reſplendent Pillar in the Midſt of the Plain, about the Top of which were ſuch refulgent Rays of Light that it was not to be looked on; methought there iſſued from the Pedeſtal of the Pillar a Silver Fountain, which diffus'd itſelf throughout the whole Plain in ſmall Rivulets, and added all imaginable Beauty to the Place: While I ſtood gazing, and aſtoniſhed at this extraordinary Phenomenon, I was directed to employ the Time of my Stay there in what might be uſeful to myſelf: At the Sound of the Voice I turned round, and beheld a Perſon of a moſt friendly and delightful Aſpect, whoſe Aſſiſtance I earneſtly ſolicited to get Information concerning thoſe happy Regions: He return'd no other Anſwer, than deſiring me to look on every Side, and tell him what I could diſcover; I did ſo, and found innumerable Multitudes of People, ſitting in Rows round about on every Side the Pillar, and the Silver Streams gliding along by each Row of People: After I had feaſted my Imagination with this delightful Scene, my Guide carried me further back towards a Gate, which I had not 'til then diſcover'd, where the Radiency of the Pillar could not be ſo plainly diſcerned as before, and conſequently did not appear ſo delightful: He told me, in that conſiſted the Degrees of Pleaſure natural to that Place; thoſe who were placed higheſt the Pillar, having Liberty to move backwards, diſcover'd their own Seats to be moſt delightful, and all being incapable of going nigher the Pillar than where already placed; thoſe in the moſt remote Stations found their Condition ſo eligible, that Content ſat majeſtically on every Brow. My Guide aſk'd me, if it did not redound much to my Satisfaction to ſee their innocent and ſmiling Countenances, and above all, their conſtant Admiration of the Pillar, which in Truth ſeem'd to engroſs their whole Attention. While I was ſwallow'd up in Thought, and ſincere Deſire of being added to the Number of thoſe happy Spirits, my Guide had left me, and I found myſelf inſenſibly arriv'd at the Gate, through which I was inſtantly convey'd, by a Perſon who ſeem'd to have the Charge of it, and being deſirous to have ſome Conference with him, catch'd at [illegible], but it was ſtruting againſt me; but, inſtead of taking hold of [illegible] my Hand againſt the Wall of my Bed-chamber, which [illegible]

March 12, 1750-1. G. L.

Mr. HUNTER,

The incloſ'd being deſign'd to redreſs an Evil, now [illegible] mon among us, your inſerting it in the next *Gazette* [illegible] your Readers, and can give Offence to none but thoſe [illegible] Regard.

Yours, *&c.*

March 18, 1750-1. P. E.

Nam ſi curent, bene bonis ſit, male
Malis, quod nunc abeſt.

Cic. de Nat. Deorum.

SOME Time ago calling at a Public Houſe, a Box of Letters came from on board a Ship arrived from *England*; their contents were ſoon ſpread upon the Table, but the buſy Crowd, engroſſed [illegible] Friends, made a Circle round it, having no Concern [illegible] Miſfortune of out-living my Friends) I took my Place in a Corner of the Room, when of a ſudden a Perſon ſnatches up a Letter, reads the Superſcription, To ——— Egad, ſays he, I muſt know the Contents of this, and made off.

As I have formerly been a Sufferer by having had my Letters intercepted, I was inclin'd to ſuſpect this worthy Gentleman of opening what he had no Right to. I remember my poor old Father us'd to ſay, that Male *praxis* was for ever contemned by Phyſicians, if [illegible] allow'd in any other Reſpect? 'Tis true, from an ignorant Practitioner in Phyſic, a Man may run the Hazard, nay loſe his Life; and [illegible] opening and deſtroying of Letters, the Conſequences may be [illegible]

This is the falſeſt and baſeſt Way of betraying Mankind, and no greater a Breach of Duty to our Neighbour as Man can be guilty of: And 'tis my firm Opinion, he that will open and deſtroy another Man's Letter, will open his Cheſt, or ſtab him in the Dark, as Opportunity ſhall favour his Deſign.

The Advantage a baſe Man propoſes to himſelf from the intercepting and opening of Letters, is undoubtedly with the Deſign to make himſelf Maſter of the little Secrets of Family or private Affairs; and upon the Baſis of a Letter or Letters, abets, contrives, and plots, to bring his vitiated Purpoſes to bear, to the Ruin of him he intends it for. This is an Evil that *Europe* is unacquainted with. The Power of opening Letters is veſted in the Crown; but [illegible] only regards the State, for the Preſervation of his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and to ſecure the Peace and Tranquillity of the Government; but even in this Caſe, 'tis ſeldom [illegible] cuted but upon the Suſpicion of High-Treaſon, and then 'tis [illegible] and us'd with the utmoſt Caution.

Let us only ſuppoſe the opening of Letters to proceed in general from a curious Motive, (which is putting the moſt favourable Conſtruction it will bear) it will be attended with Difficulty to keep the Secrets (if any) that are imparted to them; if deſign'd to pry into their Neighbours Affairs, they muſt infallibly have a Mixture of Pain [illegible] *What a poor degenerate Spirit!* but when the Devil [illegible] he does it by mimicking the Truth, and raiſing [illegible] Superſtructures upon a good and ſound Bottom; and he [illegible] ſelf into theſe Scrapes, entangles more than he is aware; [illegible] Guard he muſt have upon his Tongue that none of theſe Secrets make their Eſcape, brings him under a Neceſſity often Times of [illegible] owning what he knows in a Manner inconſiſtable with [illegible] or a good Conſcience.

I am confident ſuch evil Actions muſt be obnoxious to every Man of Honour, and am perſuaded the Publication of this Epiſtle cannot give Offence, but to the Guilty; and am therefore under ſome Surprize that our Men of Letters ſhould lie dormant upon this Subject ſo long, without ever having given a Hint to the Public of ſuch vile and [illegible] proceedings.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 28.

The Everton, Capt. Kelley, from Liverpool, is arriv'd in York River.

A Proclamation is ordered to be iſſued for the Meeting of the General Aſſembly, on the firſt *Thurſday* in *June* next.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD, at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

A SHORT and plain Inſtruction for the better underſtanding of the LORD's SUPPER. With the neceſſary Preparation requir'd: For the Benefit of Young Communicants, and of ſuch as have not well conſider'd this Holy Ordinance. To which is annex'd, the Office the of Holy Communion: With proper Helps and Directions, for joining with every Part thereof in Underſtanding and Benefit. By the Right Reverend Father in GOD, THOMAS Lord Biſhop of *Sodor* and *Man*. The ſixth Edition, with Additions, and Corrected throughout.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subſcriber (Son to Mr. *Samuel Galt*, Watch-Maker, in *Williamſburg*) is ſettled in *York*-Town; where Gentlemen may be furniſhed with Gold and Silver Work, at reaſonable Rates, by

Their humble Servant,

William Galt.

Gloucester, March 25, 1751.

THE Subſcriber having undertaken to keep the Ferry at *Capahoſack*, gives Notice, That the ſaid Ferry for the future ſhall be kept in the beſt Manner, having provided a good Boat, and a ſufficient Number of Hands for that Purpoſe, and a very large Canoe for putting over Footmen, or ſuch as don't chooſe to croſs with Horſes. Alſo keeps a Public Houſe at the ſaid Ferry, where all Gentlemen may be well accommodated, and depend on meeting with all poſſible Diſpatch in croſſing the ſaid Ferry; and on making a Smoak on the other Side of the River, the Boat will be immediately ſent over.

William Thornton.

To be SOLD,

THE Plantation where *Mr. Stephen Ferneau* lately lived, containing about 500 Acres, lying in the Counties of *New Kent* and *James-City*, with good Improvements, and a well accuſtomed Ordinary thereon; to be entered on the firſt Day of *December* next. For further Particulars enquire of

John Power.

RAN away from the Subſcriber's Plantation, in *Prince George* County, in *December* laſt, a Servant Man, named *Edward Rider*, a Gardner by Trade, and lately belonged to Mr. *Nathaniel Harriſon*, of *Brandon*; he is a well-ſet, ſmooth-faced Fellow, about five Feet five Inches high; has an inſinuating, fawning Way of expreſſing himſelf, and is addicted to Lying; an *Engliſhman* born, and pretends to be a Roman Catholick; had on when he went away, a brownish coloured Coat with Metal Buttons, a Hat, and ſometimes a Wig, but ſometimes went without a Wig, having ſhort fair Hair; had with him ſeveral Shirts and check'd Shirts; and is ſuppos'd to be gone to the *Northward*, having paſſed in *New-Kent* County ſome Time after his Elopement.

Whoever takes up and conveys him to me, ſhall have Five Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

John Hood.

Eſſex County *March* 20, 1750-1.

ON the ſecond *Thurſday* in *May* next will be expos'd to publick Sale, a Tract of Land, containing Two Hundred and Twenty Acres, lying in *Eſſex* County, within Five Miles of *Hobb's-Hole*, with convenient Houſes, fit for Ordinary-keeping, which formerly belong'd to Mr. *John Sawyer*, deceas'd: Alſo Two likely *Virginia*-born Slaves. Credit will be allow'd 'til the 10th Day of *July* next, the Purchaſer giving Bond, as uſual, to

T. Waring,
Robert Baggs, } Executors.

The SCHEME of a LOTTERY, at Belhaven, *in* Fairfax *County;*

THE Money ariſing therefrom to be applied towards building a Church, and Market-Houſe, in the ſaid Town; to conſiſt of Eight Thouſand Tickets, at Two Pieces of Eight each Ticket, whereof Two Thouſand are to be fortunate.

Number of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value in Pieces of Eight.
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	400	is	400
1	of	300	is	300
1	of	200	are	400
4	of	100	are	400
6	of	75	are	450
8	of	65	are	520
14	of	40	are	560
18	of	35	are	530
25	of	20	are	500
40	of	16	are	640
100	of	10	are	1000
250	of	5	are	1250
1530	of	4	are	6120
			First drawn	12
			Laſt drawn	18
Prizes 2000				
Blank 6000				13600
8000 Tickets at Two Ps. of 8 each.	Ps. of 8. 16000	From whence deduct 15 *per Cent.* for the Public Uſe,	is	2400
				16000 Pieces of Eight.

The Fortunate are to receive their Prizes entire, the 15 *per Cent.* being deducted from the whole Sum produc'd by the Sale of the Tickets, before the Drawing begins.

The Lottery to be under the Care and Management of Col. *George William Fairfax*, Major *Lawrence Washington*, Col. *William Fitzhugh*, Mr. *George Maſon*, Mr. *William Ramſay*, Mr. *John Carlyle*, Mr. *John Dalton*, Mr. *John Pagan*, Mr. *Gerrard Alexander*, Mr. *Nathaniel Chapman*, and Major *Auguſtine Waſhington*; who will diſpoſe of the Tickets, and be on Oath, and give Bond for a faithful Diſcharge of their Truſt.

The Whole to be regulated, as near as can be, to the Method practis'd in *England*.

The Drawing to commence on the laſt *Tueſday* in *May* next, in the ſaid Town, under the Inſpection of at leaſt Five of the Managers, and in the Preſence of ſuch Adventurers as may think fit to attend.

The Money will be paid to the Poſſeſſors of the Benefit Tickets as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſh'd; of which public Notice will be given in the *Virginia Gazette*.

N. B. All Prizes not call'd for within Twelve Months after the Drawing is finiſh'd, will be deem'd as generouſly given, for the ſame Uſe as the 15 *per Cent.* and not to be demanded afterwards, but ſhall be faithfully applied thereto.

Tickets may be had of the reſpective Managers, or at the *Printing-Office*, in *Williamſburg*, for ready Money.

We make no Doubt but thoſe who wiſh well to the Public will encourage the Deſign, as 'tis the firſt Thing of the Kind in this Colony, and is calculated purely for the Public Good, without any Views of private Intereſt.

WHEREAS Mr. *John Dixon*, of the City of *Williamſburg*, Merchant, hath, under Pretence of ſome Claim againſt *Lyndſ Lyde*, of the City of *London*, Merchant, ſued out of the General Court of *Virginia*, in Chancery, Proceſs to attach the Debts and Effects of the ſaid *Lyde*, in this Colony, in the Hands of Mr. *Robert Shields*, and ſeveral other Perſons, in order to prevent their ſhipping any Tobaccos to the ſaid *Lyde*, to diſcharge their ſaid Debts. We do therefore hereby oblige ourſelves, our Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators, to indemnify the ſaid *Robert Shields*, and all other Perſons upon whom the ſaid Proceſs is or ſhall be ſerved, in ſhipping their Tobaccos to the ſaid *Lyde*, to diſcharge their ſaid Debts, or otherwiſe, notwithſtanding the ſaid Proceſs.

March 7, 1750-1.

John Champe,
Philip Rootes.

At a Court held for Stafford *County*, October *the 9th*, 1750.

THE Guardians of moſt of the Orphans in this County failing to appear; notwithſtanding they were ſummoned, upon their Failure to appear laſt Court to make up their Accounts, according to the Act of Aſſembly; the Court conſidering their Remiſneſs might be owing to the little Care has been generally taken thro' the Country to put the Acts relating to Orphan's Eſtates in due Execution, have agreed to order it to be a ſtanding Rule for the future, That if any Guardian, accountable to this Court for an Orphan's Eſtate, ſhall fail to make up his Account, Yearly, in *Auguſt* Court (if any Court meets in that Month) the Court will grant an Attachment againſt the ſaid Guardian, to compel him to appear at the next Court; and if he then fails, the Court will either appoint another Guardian, or order the Guardian's Bond to be ſued, as ſhall ſeem of moſt Advantage to them for their Ward's Eſtate. And they will in like Manner order all Guardians Bonds to be ſued, who do not at the next Court, according to the Act of Aſſembly, return an Inventory of their Ward's Eſtate, except the ſaid Guardians, for ſome reaſonable Cauſe to be approved off by the Court, ſhall allow ſuch Guardians further Time, for that Purpoſe. And, to prevent any Perſon concerned pretending Ignorance of their Duty, the Court directs, That as ſoon as the *Virginia Gazette* is revived, the Clerk ſhall ſend a Copy of this Order to be printed in the ſame, which they will be at the Expence of, without any Charge to the County.

Copy Teſt.

H. Tyler, C. S. C.

A SOBER Perſon, of good Morals, capable of teaching Children to Read *Engliſh* well, and to Write and Cypher, by applying to the Subſcriber, living in the lower Part of *Prince George* County, and the Neighbours adjacent, may depend on meeting with good Encouragement, as a School-Maſter.

Thomas Hall.

TO be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, living in *Culpepper* County, the ſeveral Tracts of Land following, for ready Money, *viz.* A Tract containing 1000 Acres, lying in *Orange* County, on the *Weſt* Side the *Ruſſell* Run, joining Col. *Spotſwood's*, on the *South* Side by Mr. *Gibſon's* Trap Land, on the *Weſt* by Doctor *Roy's* Mine Run Tract; likewiſe 1200 Acres, lying in *Culpepper* County, on the *South* Side the *Hedgeman* River, bounded by the ſaid River about a Mile and a Half, about 40 Miles from *Falmouth*: And a Tract containing about 2200 Acres, on the *South* Side the *Hedgman* River, in *Culpepper* County, bounded by the ſaid River from the Foot of the Mountain about 4 Miles down, it has a very good Plantation on it, with clear'd Ground to work four Hands, under good Fences, *&c.*

W. Ruſſell.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in *Hanover* County, near *Ground-Squirrel* Bridge, on the 22d of *February* laſt, a well-made Bay Horſe, with a dark Mane and Tail, he is about 4 Feet and a Half high, his Mane hangs on the near Side, branded on the Buttock W, a Star in his Forehead; he has been branded with ſome other Brand, but ſo dull that 'tis ſcarce diſcernable; has a Hitch in his Pace, works very well, is dock'd, and the long Hairs of his Tail have been eaten off by Calves. Whoever brings him to my Houſe, ſhall have Half a Piſtole, and if taken 30 Miles from home 30 Shillings, alſo well rewarded for apprehending the Thief, by me,

James Crenſhaw.

TWO Boxes of Glaſs, mark'd S B, No. 1 and 2, were imported from *Philadelphia* in the Snow *Bell*, *Robert Ramſey*, Maſter, in the *Fall*, 1748, and are now in the Poſſeſſion of *James Blair*, in *Weſtmoreland* County: To be delivered to any Perſon proving their Property, and paying the Charges.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, containing 230 Acres, lying in *New-Kent* County, on *Pamunkey* River, joining on the Court-Houſe. The Terms may be known by applying to me,

Richard Littlepage.

THE Subſcriber being in Want of Oyſter Shells, will give at the Rate of Three Shillings *per* Hogſhead, for any Quantity that can be delivered at his Landing by the laſt of *March*.

Carter Burwell.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Glocester* County, a likely young Negroe Woman, named *Kitty*, about 20 Years of Age; ſhe formerly was a Servant in the Governor's Family, and is ſuppoſed to be about *Williamſburg*. Whoever apprehends and conveys the ſaid Servant to me, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

t b c t f

Warner Lewis.

To be SOLD, for ready Money,

THE Eſtate of the late *Nathaniel Duckinfield*, Eſq; of *London*, lying in *North-Carolina*, conſiſting of 2600 Acres of very valuable Land, on *Salmon* Creek, in *Bartie* County, within 3 Miles of the Governor's, the Front whereof is bounded by *Albemarle* Sound, 200 Acres of which are clear'd, with ſeveral new Brick Houſes, and other conſiderable Improvements thereon. 800 Acres of Land about ſix Miles above the Mouth of *Maratuck* River, bounded by the ſaid River and two Creeks, and called by the Name of *Warren* Neck, in *Tyrell* County, but without any Improvements. Six Tracts of Piney Lands in *Bartie* County, containing about 3600 Acres, together with about twenty Negroes, all the Cattle, Hogs, and other Stock on the ſaid Plantation, on *Salmon* Creek. Any Perſons inclined to purchaſe, may know the Terms, and ſee a Draught of the Lands, by applying to us, in *Suffolk*.

8 *Watſon* and *Cairnes.*

TO be SOLD, the Houſe and Land whereon Col. *John Martin* lately liv'd, in *Caroline* County, containing about 2700 Acres. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply do the Subſcribers, in *King William* County.

t. f.

N. B. There are Plantations, *&c.* on the Land.

John Martin,
Samuel Martin.

STRAY'D from *Williamſburg*, about the latter End of *February*, a middle-ſiz'd, ſprightly, dark Grey Horſe, branded on one of his Buttocks with a Croſs; has a Wall Eye, trots and gallops hard, and paces ſlow. Whoever will bring him to me in *Williamſburg*, or inform me where he may be had, ſhall receive Half a Piſtole Reward.

William Hunter.

STRAY'D from *Hanover* Court-Houſe, on *Saturday* the 8th of *September* laſt, a dark Bay Horſe, with a Mixture of grey Hairs, branded on the near Buttock H. He has a remarkable white Spot juſt below the Brand, another on the left Side of his Neck, one of his hind Feet is white, has a Blaze in his Face, paces rough, and was bred in *Surry* County. Whoever brings him to Mr. *John Sheldon* at *Hanover* Court-Houſe, Mr. *Cooper* at *New-Kent* Court-Houſe, Mr. *Abraham Cowley* at the Falls of *James* River, or to me in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward.

William Hunter.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper. Advertiſements of a moderate Length are inſerted for Three Shillings the firſt Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.